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(54) **Refrigerant composition and refrigerating apparatus**

Kühlmittelzusammensetzung und Kühlgerät

Composition réfrigérante et appareil frigorifique

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- **DATABASE WPI Week 9210, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-075451 & JP-A-4 018 484 (SANYO ELECTRIC) 22 January 1992 & PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 176 (C-0934) 27 April 1992 & JP-A-04 018 484 (SANYO) 22 January 1992**

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Description

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a refrigerant composition and a refrigerating apparatus, and more particularly to a refrigerant composition which does not destroy the ozone layer, is nonflammable, is compatible well with refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene, and presents a stable and uniform liquid phase, and to a refrigerating apparatus using the same.

2. Background Art

The conventional refrigerant hitherto used in the refrigerating machine is mostly dichlorodifluoromethane (hereinafter called R-12), or R-500 composed of an azeotropic mixture refrigerant of R-12 and 1,1-difluoroethane (hereinafter called R-152a). The boiling point of R-12 is -29.65°C at atmospheric pressure, and that of R-500 is -33.45°C, which are ideal for ordinary conventional refrigerating apparatuses. Even when a suction temperature into a compressor is relatively high, they have properties of not raising the discharge temperature so high as to induce oil sludge of the compressor. Moreover, R-12 is compatible well with the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil of the compressor, and plays a role of returning the oil in the refrigerant circuit into the compressor.

These refrigerants, however, have a high latency of ozone destruction, and when released into the atmosphere to reach the ozone layer high above the earth, they destroy the ozone layer. The ozone layer destruction is induced by chlorine radical (C1) in the constructions of the refrigerants. Accordingly, refrigerants not containing chlorine radical are expected as substitute refrigerants, such as difluoromethane (hereinafter called R-32), pentafluoroethane (hereinafter called R-125), and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (hereinafter called R-134a). The boiling point of R-32 is -51.7°C at atmospheric temperature, that of R-125 is -48.5°C, and that of R-134a is -26.0°C.

These chlorine radical-free refrigerants R-32, R-125 and R-134a are poor in compatibility with general refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil or alkyl benzene, and often caused lubrication troubles of the compressor due to worsening of returning of oil to the compressor, or sucking refrigerants separated from oil upon starting after shutdown, etc.

Accordingly, the present inventor attempted to mix these refrigerants which are poor in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene with n-pentane excellent in compatibility with them, and discovered that the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be recovered into the compressor even when using these refrigerant mixture.

The invention is hence intended to solve the above problems by presenting a refrigerant composition with a purpose of using refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene in a refrigerant not containing chlorine radical, by blending a chlorine radical-free refrigerant with n-pentane having a boiling point of +36.07°C at atmospheric pressure, and a refrigerating apparatus using the same.

On the other hand, when the a chlorine radical-free refrigerant and n-pentane are separately supplied in refrigerating circuits, it is very difficult to feed them uniformly into the refrigerating circuits because of difference in vapor pressure between the two having difference in boiling point. Furthermore since the mixture of the two is not a uniform liquid phase, oil return to the compressor may be not sufficient. In addition, there is risk of fire induced if such refrigerant composition leaks. Accordingly, it is other object of the present invention to solve such problems by mixing such chlorine radical-free refrigerant and n-pentane preliminarily, and using them as a refrigerant composition having a stable and uniform liquid phase.

As a result of intensive study on the above subjects, the inventor has discovered that a nonflammable refrigerant composition having a stable and uniform liquid phase can be obtained by mixing a refrigerant poor in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene preliminarily with a specified amount of n-pentane having a boiling point of +36.07°C at atmospheric pressure excellent in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene, and that the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be recovered into the compressor even when such refrigerant composition is employed, thereby solving the above problems, and hence completed the invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a refrigerant composition preparable by the steps of:

mixing n-pentane preliminarily with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene, and the preliminary mixture with refrigerant mixture of difluoromethane and pentafluoroethane, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt. % to 14 wt. % of the total weight, the difluoromethane is in the range of from 20 wt. % to 30 wt. % of the total weight, and the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene is in the range of from 40 wt. % to 60 wt. % of the total weight, the refrigerant composition being compatible with refrigerating machine oil and having a stable and uniform liquid phase. Preferably, the n-pentane is present in an amount in the range of from 0.1 wt. % to 7.3 wt. % of total weight, more preferably in an amount of about 6 wt. % of the total weight.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a refrigerating apparatus compris-

The refrigerant circuit shown in Fig. 2 is filled with a refrigerant mixture of R-32, R-125, R-134a, and n-pentane. The composition is 20 to 30 wt.%, preferably 25 wt.%, of R-32, 10 to 20 wt.%, preferably 15 wt.%, of R-125, 40 to 60 wt.%, preferably 50 wt.%, of R-134a, and 0.1 to 14 wt.%, preferably 10 wt.%, of n-pentane.

If the blending ratio of R-32 is less than 20 wt.%, the coefficient of performance (COP) is lowered, and if exceeding 30 wt.%, it may ignite when leaking into the atmosphere. If the blending ratio of R-125 is less than 10 wt.%, the discharge temperature of the refrigerant discharged from the compressor 2 is too high, and if exceeding 20 wt.%, the COP is lowered, while the global warming potential (GWP) increases. If the blending ratio of R-134a is less than 40 wt.%, the pressure in the refrigerant circuit is too high, and if exceeding 60 wt.%, the evaporation temperature becomes high.

To the refrigerant of R-134a, preliminarily, n-pentane is mixed by a specific rate, and then mixed in the refrigerant of R-32 and R-125. At this time, n-pentane is added to the refrigerant of R-134a by 14 wt.% or more, and is mixed to the refrigerant of R-32 and R-125 so as that the amount of n-pentane is 14 wt.% or loss. That is, n-pentane is compatible well with mineral oil or alkyl benzene, but is high in boiling point and is flammable, and therefore if the blending ratio exceeds 14 wt.%, required cooling temperature may not be obtained in the evaporator 7, and it may ignite if leaking into the atmosphere. Hence, n-pentane is mixed with the refrigerant of R-134a at a specific ratio, and then mixed with the refrigerant of R-32 and R-125, so that the total blending ratio of n-pentane to the total weight may not exceed 14 wt.%.

Incidentally, n-pentane can not be mixed with a chlorine radical-free refrigerant such as R-32 and R-125, but is mixed with the refrigerant of R-134a at ordinary temperature, so that a mixed refrigerant may be prepared in the presence of the refrigerant of R-134a.

By mixing n-pentane by about 10 wt.%, it may optimize the cooling temperature, improve the return of refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene to the compressor, and avoid risk of ignition.

In other embodiment, the refrigerant circuit in Fig. 2 is filled with a refrigerant composition of compatible matter having n-pentane dissolved in R-134a in a range of 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight. More preferably, the refrigerant circuit is filled with a refrigerant composition of compatible matter having n-pentane dissolved in R-134a by about 6 wt.% of the total weight.

In Fig. 3, the upper region of the compatible characteristic curve is a region in which both are present uniformly and stable in one phase, and the lower region is a region in which both are separated into two phases. It can be known from the compatible characteristic curve shown in Fig. 3 that the cooling temperature may be optimized in the ordinary condition of use of the refrigerating apparatus by adjusting the mixing rate of the two in a specific range.

Fig. 4 is a refrigerant circuit diagram showing the charging device 8 for charging the refrigerant composition comprising the refrigerant charger 3 and the refrigerant container 4.

For example, the refrigerant composition of the compatible matter having n-pentane dissolved in 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in a range of 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight is charged into the refrigerant container 4, and is supplied into the refrigerant circuit by the charging device 8 comprising the refrigerant charger 3, charging line, and others.

The composition has n-pentane by 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight, preferably 0.2 wt.% to 7.3 wt.%, and more preferably about 6 wt.%, thereby optimizing the cooling temperature, improving the return of refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene to the compressor, and avoiding risk of ignition.

If the dissolving ratio of n-pentane is less than 0.1 wt.%, oil return to the compressor is poor. If the dissolving ratio of n-pentane is more than 7.3 wt.%, it is not preferable because non-flammability is not enough, the liquid phase is not uniform, or components may separate into two phases.

Fig. 5 shows an example of the compressor 2 of reciprocating type to be used in the present invention. The compressor comprises a hermetically sealed container 11, a compressor main body 9 installed in this container 11, and refrigerating machine oil 10 stored in the bottom of the sealed container 11 for lubricating the sliding parts of the compressor main body 9. The refrigerating machine oil 10 may be either mineral oil or alkyl benzene.

Fig. 6 shows an example of compressor 2' of rotary type to be used in the invention. The compressor comprises a hermetically sealed container 11', a compressor main body 9' installed in this container 11', and refrigerating machine oil 10' stored in the bottom of the sealed container 11' for lubricating the sliding parts of the compressor main body 9'. The refrigerating machine oil 10' may be alkyl benzene.

In the above explanation, the single-element refrigerating circuit is shown, but the same effects are obtained by composing a two-element refrigerating circuit 14 by connecting a high temperature side refrigerating circuit 16 and a low temperature side refrigerating circuit 12 with a cascade condenser 13 as shown in Fig. 7, and filling the compressor 15 of the high temperature refrigerating circuit 16 of the two-element refrigerating circuit with the refrigerant composition of the present invention and refrigerating machine oil.

Furthermore, the refrigerant composition of the present invention composed of compatible matter having n-pentane dissolved in 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in a range of 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight presents a particularly stable and uniform liquid phase, and this is a nonflammable refrigerant composition with no possibility of n-pentane separating from the refrigerant composition, and is hence excellent in cooling per-

formance and none in risk of ignition of the flammable n-pentane. In addition, since the refrigerant according to the present invention can be charged into a single gas cylinder without using plural ones, it is possible to supply precisely and stably into the refrigerating circuit by the charging device coupled to the refrigerating circuit.

Furthermore, the refrigerating apparatus of the present invention using these refrigerant compositions maintains the refrigerant composition in the refrigerating circuit in the same compatible matter in one uniform phase of liquid having n-pentane dissolved in 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in a range of 0.1 to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight as initially charged, and therefore the refrigerant composition to be supplementally added later may be the same composition as that initially charged, and it is easy to control maintenance and supply refrigerant composition additionally, and it is also excellent in economy.

Claims

1. A refrigerant composition preparable by the steps of:
mixing n-pentane preliminarily with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene, and the preliminary mixture with refrigerant mixture of difluoromethane and pentafluoroethane, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt.% to 14 wt.% of the total weight, the difluoromethane is in the range of from 20 wt.% to 30 wt.% of the total weight, and the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene is in the range of from 40 wt.% to 60 wt.% of the total weight, the refrigerant composition being compatible with refrigerating machine oil and having a stable and uniform liquid phase.
2. A refrigerant composition according to Claim 1, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of total weight.
3. A refrigerating composition according to Claim 2, wherein the n-pentane is about 6 wt.% of the total weight.
4. A refrigerating apparatus comprising a condenser for condensing and liquefying a refrigerant, an evaporator for evaporating a liquefied refrigerant, and a compressor for compressing an evaporated and vaporized refrigerant and discharging into the condenser, wherein a refrigerant composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 is used as the refrigerant to be compressed by the compressor.
5. A refrigerating apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein mineral oil or alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil.

6. A refrigerating apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein a rotary compressor is used as the compressor and alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung, die herstellbar ist durch die folgenden Schritte:
Vormischen von n-Pentan mit 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethylen und Mischen der Vormischung mit Kühlmittelmischung aus Difluormethan und Pentafluoroethan, wobei das n-Pentan in einem Bereich von 0,1 Gew.-% bis 14 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt, das Difluormethan im Bereich von 20 Gew.-% bis 30 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt und das 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethylen im Bereich von 40 Gew.-% bis 60 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt, wobei die Kühlmittelzusammensetzung mit Kühlgeräteöl kompatibel ist und eine stabile und einheitliche flüssige Phase besitzt.
2. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das n-Pentan im Bereich von 0,1 Gew.-% bis 7,3 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt.
3. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das n-Pentan etwa 6 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes ausmacht.
4. Ein Kühlgerät, das einen Kondensator zum Kondensieren und Verflüssigen eines Kühlmittels, einen Verdampfer zum Verdampfen eines verflüssigten Kühlmittels und einen Kompressor zum Verdichten eines verdampften und verdunsteten Kühlmittels und Abgeben in den Kondensator umfaßt, wobei eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3 als das durch den Kompressor zu verdichtende Kühlmittel verwendet wird.
5. Ein Kühlgerät nach Anspruch 4, wobei Mineralöl oder Alkylbenzolöl als Kühlgeräteöl verwendet wird.
6. Ein Kühlgerät nach Anspruch 5, wobei ein Rotationskompressor als der Kompressor verwendet wird und Alkylbenzolöl als Kühlgeräteöl verwendet wird.

Revendications

1. Composition réfrigérante que l'on peut préparer à l'aide des étapes consistant:
à mélanger le n-pentane préalablement avec le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoroéthylène, et le mélange préalable avec le mélange réfrigérant de difluorométhane et de pentafluoroéthane, dans laquelle le n-pen-

tane constitue 0,1% à 14% en poids du poids total, le difluorométhane constitue 20% à 30% en poids du poids total, et le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoroéthylène constitue 40% à 60% en poids du poids total, la composition réfrigérante étant compatible avec l'huile de machine réfrigérante et ayant une phase liquide stable et uniforme.

2. Composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le n-pentane constitue 0,1% à 7,3% en poids du poids total.
3. Composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle le n-pentane constitue environ 6% en poids du poids total.
4. Appareil réfrigérant comprenant un condensateur pour condenser et liquéfier un réfrigérant, un évaporateur pour évaporer un réfrigérant liquéfié, et un compresseur pour comprimer un réfrigérant évaporé et vaporisé et pour le décharger dans le condenseur, dans lequel une composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3 est utilisée en tant que réfrigérant à comprimer par le compresseur.
5. Appareil réfrigérant selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'huile minérale ou l'huile d'alkylbenzène est utilisée en tant qu'huile de machine réfrigérante.
6. Appareil réfrigérant selon la revendication 5, dans lequel un compresseur rotatif est utilisé en tant que compresseur et l'huile d'alkylbenzène est utilisée en tant qu'huile de machine réfrigérante.

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FIG. 1

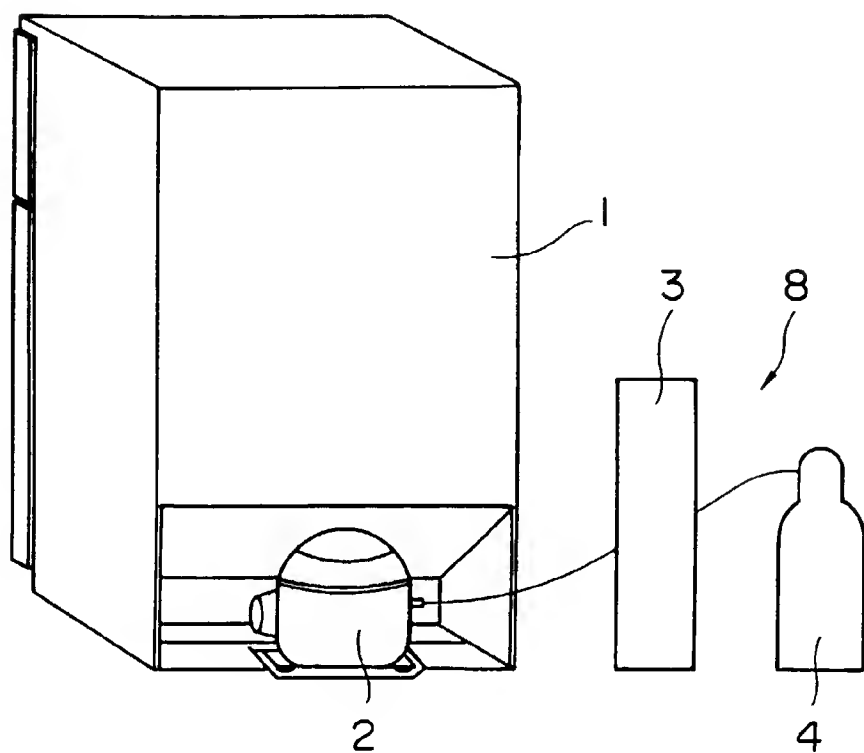
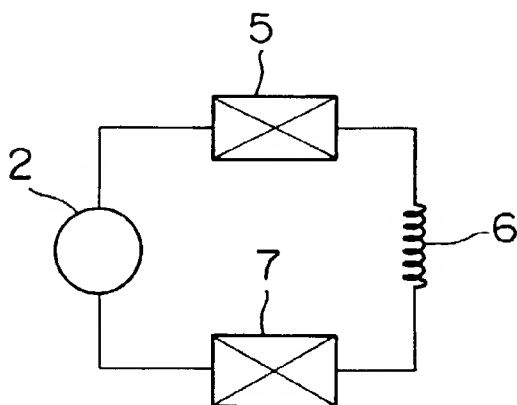


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

Compatible characteristic curve of n-pentane in R-134a

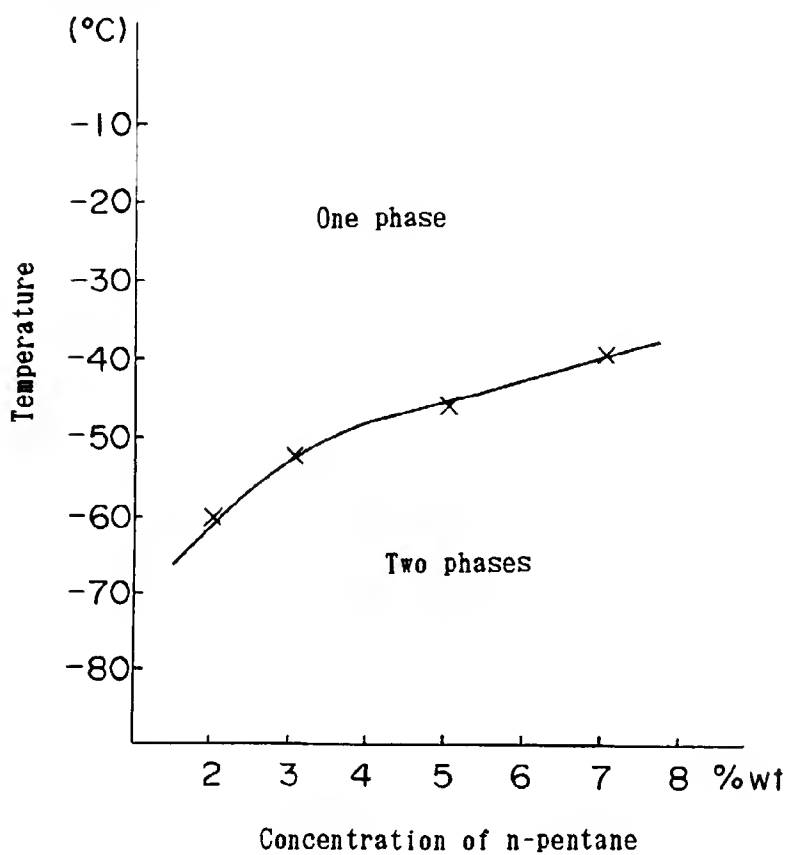
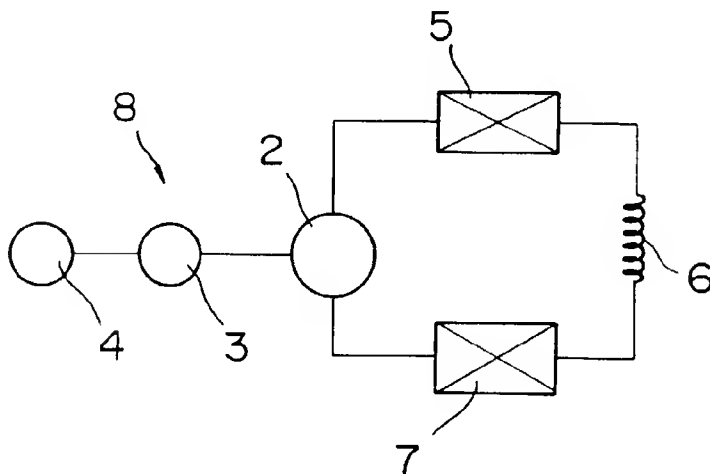


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

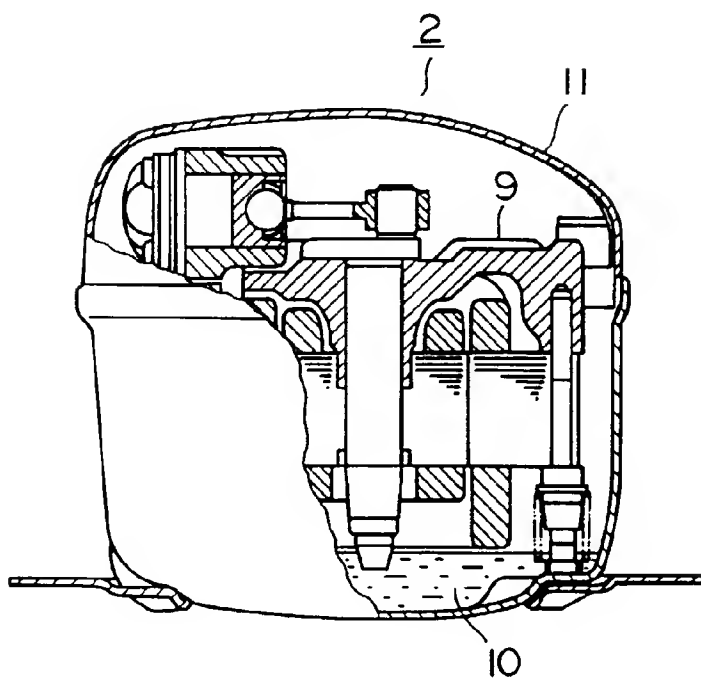
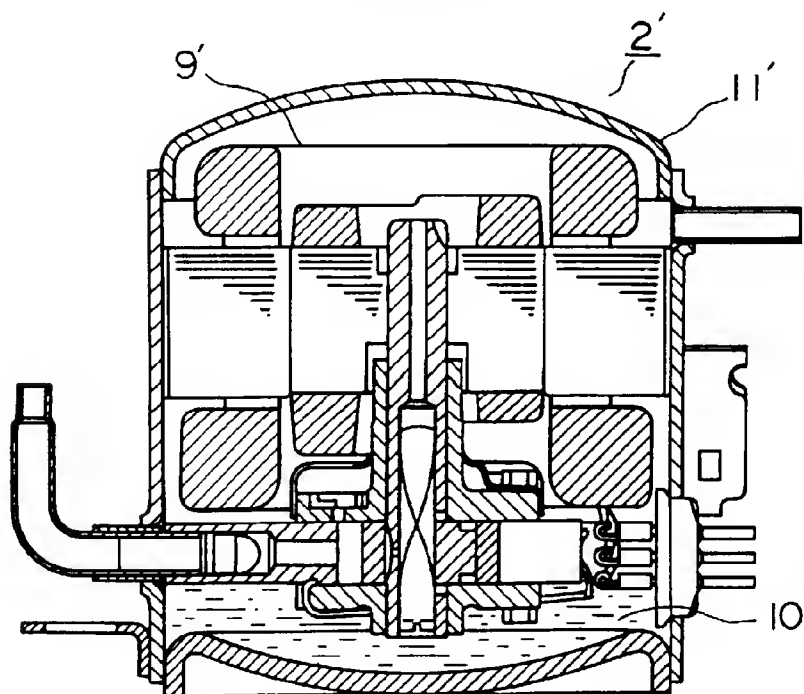


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

